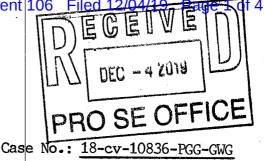
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Martin S. Gottesfeld, pro se,
Plaintiff
- against Hugh J. Hurwitz, et al.,
Defendants



MOTION FOR RELIEF (FED. RULES CIV. P. 57 AND 65)

Plaintiff Martin S. Gottesfeld (herein "plaintiff"), acting pro se, hereby moves The Honorable Court for relief pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 65, Fed R. Civ. P. 57, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 (The Declaratory Judgment Act).

The plaintiff herein reincorporates by reference all of his previous arguments from the following docket entry numbers in the instant case: 68, 69, 79, 80, and 84.

The plaintiff further notes, "If a pro se litigant pleads facts that would entitle him to relief, that petition should not be dismissed because the litigant did not correctly identify the statute or rule of law that provides the relief he seeks." Thompson v. Choinski, 525 F.3d 205, 209-210 (2d Cir. 2007) (citing Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons, 470 F.3d 471, 474 (2d Cir. 2006) and Moorish Science Temple of Am., Inc. v. Smith, 693 F.2d 987, 989 (2d Cir. 1982)).

In accordance with <u>Castro v. United States</u>, 540 U.S. 375 (2003), The Court must also notify the plaintiff before construing his pleadings in a manner that would subsequently deny him his rights.

In <u>United States v. Brown</u>, 623 F.3d 104, 113 n. 5 (2d Cir. 2010), for example, The Second Circuit ruled that a petition explicitly labeled by a <u>prosecond second second</u>

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The issue before The Court in the incorporated motions cannot be mooted by the plaintiff's transfer outside the district because the plaintiff continues to complain of the same interference noted in the instant complaint, <u>D.E. 2</u>, that prevents him from publishing specific news articles that the defendants wish to block. <u>Perez v. Arnone</u>, 600 Fed. Appx. 20, 22-23 (2d Cir. 2015) (citing <u>Davis v. New York</u>, 316 F.3d 93, 99 (2d Cir. 2002) (injunctive relief not mooted by transfer where prisoner complained that the problem persisted after transfer)).

Further, the issue cannot be mooted because it is capable of repetition yet evanding review. Rastelli v. Warden, Metropolitan Correctional Center, 782 F.2d 17, 20 (2d Cir. 1986) "II. Mootness" (citing Weinstein v. Bradford, 423 U.S 147, 149 (1975) (per curiam)). Invest, that is precisely what has happened.

Finally, the plaintiff notes that The Second Circuit has long held that

The Constitution itself implies an injunctive remedy against repeated

constitutional violations of the instant type. Bivens v. Six Unknown Named

Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 409 F.2d 718, 723 (2d Cir. 1969) (rev'd

for these reasons, the plantiff regress that the Cont

on other grounds 403 U.S. 388 (1971)). grant the TRO and descretor jodgments he previously

Respectfully mailed and filed pursuant to the prison-mailbox rule of Houston v. Lack, 487 U.S. 266 (1988), on Tuesday, November 19th, 2019, in an envelope bearing sufficient affixed pre-paid first-class U.S. postage and U.S. Postal Service tracking number 9114 9023 0722 4291 7459 89, handed to Ms. J. Wheeler of the FCI Terre Haute CMU unit team at the next opportunity for mailing in her official capacity as an agent of the defendants,

Martin S. Gottesfeld, pro se

Reg. No.: 12982-104

Federal Correctional Institution

P.O. Box 33

Terre Haute, IN 47808

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Martin S. Gottesfeld, pro se, hereby certify that on Tuesday. November 19th, 2019, I mailed a copy of the foregoing document to counsel for the defendants in the above-captioned case pursuant to the prison-mailbox rule of Houston v. Lack, 487 U.S. 266 (1988), by handing such copy at the next opportunity to Ms. J. Wheeler of the FCI Terre Haute CMU unit team for mailing in her official capacity as an agent of the defendants,

by:

Martin S. Gottesfeld, pro se

